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Fifty-seventh session

Annotated draft agenda of the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly*

Addendum**

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** The present addendum was prepared on the basis of the provisional agenda (A/57/150).

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I. Introduction

The present document, which is an addendum to the Annotated preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the fifty-seventh regular session of the General Assembly (A/57/100), is being issued in accordance with paragraph 17 (c) of annex II to General Assembly resolution 2837 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971. The annotated draft agenda has been prepared on the basis of the provisional agenda of the Assembly (A/57/150, issued on 17 July 2002), and contains information relating to items 1, 4 to 6, 22 (m), 41 (a), 54, 56, 100, 126 to 153, 167 and 168.

II. Annotated draft agenda

1. Opening of the session by the President of the General Assembly

At its fifty-sixth session, by its resolution 56/509 of 8 July 2002, the General Assembly amended rules 30 and 31 of its rules of procedure. The amended rule 31 provides that if, at the opening of a session of the General Assembly, the President for that session has not yet been elected, in accordance with the amended rule 30, the President of the previous session, or the chairman of that delegation from which the President of the previous session was elected, shall preside until the Assembly has elected a President.

The fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly will be opened by the President for that session. (For the election of the President, see item 4.)

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 4)

Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.106

4. Election of the President of the General Assembly

At its fifty-sixth session, by its resolution 56/509 of 8 July 2002, the General Assembly amended rule 30 of its rules of procedure. Under the amended rule 30, the General Assembly shall elect a President at least three months before the opening of the session over which the President is to preside. The President so elected will assume the functions only at the beginning of the session for which the President is elected and shall hold office until the close of that session.

The General Assembly, by paragraph 3 of its resolution 56/509, decided further that, for the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly only, the President should be elected as early as possible. On 8 July 2002, the General Assembly elected its President for the fifty-seventh session (decision 56/320).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 4)

Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.106
Decision	56/320

5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees

At its fifty-sixth session, by its resolution 56/509 of 8 July 2002, the General Assembly amended rule 99 (a) of its rules of procedure. The amended paragraph (a) of rule 99 provides that all the Main Committees shall, at least three months before the opening of the session, elect a Chairman. Elections of the other officers provided for in rule 103 shall be held at the latest by the end of the first week of the session.

The General Assembly, by paragraph 3 of its resolution 56/509, decided further that, for the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly only, the Chairmen of the Main Committees should be elected as early as possible. On 17 July 2002, the six Main Committees elected their respective Chairmen for the fifty-seventh session (decision 56/321).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 5)

Summary records	A/C.1/56/PV.25, A/C.4/56/SR.24, A/C.2/56/SR.41, A/C.3/56/SR.63, A/C.5/56/SR.61 and A/C.6/56/SR.29
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.108
Decision	56/321

6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly

At its fifty-sixth session, by its resolution 56/509 of 8 July 2002, the General Assembly amended rule 30 of its rules of procedure. Under the amended rule 30, the General Assembly shall elect twenty-one Vice-Presidents at least three months before the opening of the session over which they are to preside. The Vice-Presidents so elected will assume the functions only at the beginning of the session for which they are elected and shall hold office until the close of that session. The Vice-Presidents shall be elected after the election of the Chairmen of the six Main Committees (see item 5), in such a way as to ensure the representative character of the General Committee.

The General Assembly, by paragraph 3 of its resolution 56/509, decided further that, for the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly only, the Vice-Presidents should be elected as early as possible. On 17 July 2002, the General Assembly elected the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly for the fifty-seventh session (decision 56/322).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 6)

Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.108
Decision	56/322

22. Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations:

(m) Cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union

At its 110th plenary meeting, on 15 August 2002, the General Assembly, having considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/56/1024), decided that the African Union would assume the rights and responsibilities of the Organization of African Unity as an observer invited in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2011 (XX) of 11 October 1965 and the cooperation agreement between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity. The Assembly also decided to change the title of the sub-item from "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity" to "Cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union" (decision 56/475).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 21 (j))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/56/1024
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.110
Decision	56/475

41. Final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s:

(a) Final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s[1]

At its 91st plenary meeting, on 21 December 2001, the General Assembly decided to hold a high-level plenary meeting on 16 September 2002 to consider how to support the New Partnership for Africa's Development (resolution 56/218).

At its 110th meeting, on 15 August 2002, the General Assembly decided that the high-level plenary meeting would consist of two plenary meetings and one separate informal panel (resolution 56/511).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 22)

Draft resolutions	A/56/L.61 and Add.1 and A/56/L.84 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.91 and 110
Resolutions	56/218 and 56/511

[1] This item remains also on the agenda of the fifty-sixth session (item 22) (see A/56/PV.105).

54. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly[2]

At its fifty-sixth session, by its resolution 56/509 of 8 July 2002, the General Assembly amended rules 30, 31 and 99 of its rules of procedure concerning the election of the President and the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly, as well as the election of the Chairmen and other officers of the Main Committees of the General Assembly (see items 1, and 4 to 6).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 60)

Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.106

56. Armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo

At its 110th plenary meeting, on 15 August 2002, the General Assembly, at the request of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (A/56/1020), decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the draft agenda of the fifty-seventh session (decision 56/476).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 63)

Letter dated 31 July 2002 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/56/1020)

Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.110
Decision	56/476

100. Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

At its fifty-sixth session, on 27 June 2002, the General Assembly decided to hold the two plenary meetings devoted to the outcome of the International Year of Volunteers and its follow-up on Tuesday, 26 November 2002, instead of on 5 December 2002, as originally decided in its resolution 56/38 of 5 December 2001 (decision 56/473).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 108)

Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.105
Decision	56/473

[2] This item remains also on the agenda of the fifty-sixth session (item 60) (see A/56/PV.106).

126. Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991[3]

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1993, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/47/955). At that session, the Assembly adopted resolution 47/235. At its forty-eighth to fifty-fifth sessions, the Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 48/251, 49/242 A and B, 50/212 A to C, 51/214 A and B, 52/217, 53/212, 54/239 A and B, 55/225 A and B, and decisions 48/461, 49/471 A and B and 55/477).

At its resumed fifty-sixth session, in March 2002, the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account for the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia a total amount of $248,926,200 ($223,169,800 net) for the biennium 2002-2003, including the requirements for oversight functions at the Tribunal (resolution 56/247 B). The Assembly decided also to review assessments at its fifty-seventh session in the context of the annual performance report.

At the same session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the follow-up investigation into possible fee-splitting arrangements between defence counsel and indigent detainees at the Tribunals (resolution 56/278).

Documents:

(a) Annual financial performance report of the Tribunal for the year ended 31 December 2001;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General containing the first financial performance report of the Tribunal for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2002;

(c) Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 131)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Budget for the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia for the biennium 2002-2003 (A/56/495 and Corr.1 and Add.1)

Financial performance report of the Tribunal for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2000 (A/56/501)

Revised estimates resulting from the strengthening of the role of internal oversight services at the International Tribunals for the biennium 2002-2003 (A/C.5/56/30 and Add.1) (also item 132)

[3] This item remains also on the agenda of the fifty-sixth session (item 131) (see A/56/PV.97).

Notes by the Secretary-General:

Transmitting the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the follow-up investigation into possible fee-splitting arrangements between defence counsel and indigent detainees at the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (A/56/836) (also items 130 and 132)

Comprehensive report on the results of the implementation of the recommendations of the Expert Group to Conduct a Review of the Effective Operation and Functioning of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (A/56/853) (also item 132)

Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the proposed requirements for the financing of the Tribunals for 2002-2003 (A/56/665 and A/56/717 (also item 132))

Summary records	A/C.5/56/SR.33, 34, 39, 43, 44, 47 and 53
Reports of the Fifth Committee	A/56/730 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and A/56/881
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.92 and 97
Resolutions	56/247 A and B and 56/278 (also items 130 and 132)

127. Financing of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994[4]

This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, in 1995, pursuant to Assembly resolution 49/251. At its fifty-first to fifty-fifth sessions, the Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 51/215, 52/218, 53/213, 54/240 A and B, and 55/226).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided that the staffing table for the International Tribunal for Rwanda should remain at levels approved for 2001 until the Assembly at its resumed fifty-sixth session in March 2002 determined appropriate levels for the biennium 2002-2003; decided also to appropriate, on a provisional basis, subject to further review at its resumed fifty-sixth session, to the Special Account for the International Tribunal for Rwanda, a total amount of $192,312,400 gross ($173,611,600 net) for the biennium 2002-2003; requested the International Tribunal for Rwanda to submit, on an annual basis, a financial and programme performance report to the General Assembly; and noted the proposed maintenance costs for prisoners and requested the Secretary-General to include this item in the context of the requested report on the long-term financial implications of

[4] This item remains also on the agenda of the fifty-sixth session (item 132) (see A/56/PV.97).

the International Tribunal for Rwanda at the resumed fifty-sixth session (resolution 56/248).

At its resumed fifty-sixth session, in March 2002, the General Assembly approved the staffing table for the International Tribunal for Rwanda for the biennium 2002-2003, as recommended by the Advisory Committee; also approved resources for the continuation of oversight functions at the International Tribunal for Rwanda for the remainder of the biennium 2002-2003 in the amount of $493,300 gross ($398,800 net); reiterated the request for submission of the comprehensive report on the results of the implementation of the recommendations of the Expert Group to Conduct a Review of the Effective Operation and Functioning of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Tribunal for Rwanda, for consideration by the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session; requested the Secretary-General to ensure the completion of the report on the likely long-term financial obligations of the United Nations with regard to the enforcement of sentences for consideration by the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session; decided on a revised appropriation for the special Account for the International Tribunal for Rwanda of a total amount of $197,127,300 gross ($177,739,400 net) for the biennium 2002-2003; and decided also to review assessments at its fifty-seventh session in the context of the annual performance report (resolution 56/248 B).

At the same session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the follow-up investigation into possible fee-splitting arrangements between defence counsel and indigent detainees at the Tribunals (resolution 56/278).

Documents:

(a) Annual financial performance report of the Tribunal for the year ended 31 December 2001;

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Containing the first financial performance report of the Tribunal for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2001;

  (ii) On the long-term financial obligations of the United Nations with regard to the enforcement of sentences (resolution 55/226);

(c) Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 132)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Budget for the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda for the biennium 2002-2003 (A/56/497 and Add.1)

Financial performance report of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2000 (A/56/500)

Revised estimates resulting from the strengthening of the role of internal oversight services at the International Tribunals for the biennium 2002-2003 (A/C.5/56/30 and Add.1)

Notes by the Secretary-General:

Transmitting the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the follow-up investigation into possible fee-splitting arrangements between defence counsel and indigent detainees at the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (A/56/836) (also items 130 and 131)

Comprehensive report on the results of the implementation of the recommendations of the Expert Group to Conduct a Review of the Effective Operation and Functioning of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (A/56/853) (also item 131)

Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/56/666 and A/56/717 (also item 131))

Summary records	A/C.5/56/SR.33, 34, 39, 43, 44, 47 and 53
Reports of the Fifth Committee	A/56/731 and Add.1 and A/56/881 (also items 130 and 131)
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.92 and 97
Resolutions	56/248 A and B and 56/278

128. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations[5]

Financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy

At its resumed fifty-sixth session, in June 2002, the General Assembly approved the cost estimates for the United Nations Logistics Base amounting to $14,293,200 for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003; decided to apply the unencumbered balance of $1,562,400 and other income of $643,000 in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2001 to the resources required for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003; decided also that the decrease in the staff assessment income of $148,100 should be set off against the unencumbered balance in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2001; decided further to prorate the balance of $12,087,800 among the individual active peacekeeping operation budgets to meet the financial requirements of the Logistics Base for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003; and decided to set off against the balance of $12,087,800 the estimated staff assessment income of $1,077,000 for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 (resolution 56/289).

Progress in the implementation of the field assets control system: a module of the field mission logistics system

At its resumed fifty-sixth session, in June 2002, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General and endorsed the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in its reports; and requested the Secretary-General to provide an update on the implementation of the

[5] This item remains also on the agenda of the fifty-sixth session (item 133) (see A/56/PV.105).

field assets control system to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/290).

Instances for which the United Nations is entitled to restitution as the result of non-compliance with status-of-forces or other agreements

At its resumed fifty-sixth session, in June 2002, the General Assembly took note of the information contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/56/789); and requested the Secretary-General to report further to the Assembly on the issues raised in his report that related to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (resolution 56/291).

The concept of strategic deployment stocks and its implementation

At its resumed fifty-sixth session, in June 2002, the General Assembly endorsed the concept and implementation of the strategic deployment stocks for one complex mission; approved $141,546,000 for the strategic deployment stocks, taking into account the reserve at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, as at 30 April 2002 that met the requirements of the strategic deployment stocks; decided to credit Member States with their respective share of the cash balance of $95,978,945 from the United Nations Protection Force, the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia, the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force and the United Nations Peace Forces headquarters and $45,567,055 from the United Nations Mission in Haiti to fund the strategic deployment stocks; decided also, on an exceptional and ad hoc basis and without prejudice to Article 17 of the Charter of the United Nations, unless notified otherwise by a Member State within 45 days of the issuance of the notification by the Secretary-General of the apportionment of the respective shares of the cash balances in the accounts referred to above, to effect the transfer of the cash balances to the account of the United Nations Logistics Base for the purpose of financing the strategic deployment stocks; decided further, on an exceptional and ad hoc basis and without prejudice to Article 17 of the Charter, that a Member State that did not select the option referred to above would be assessed its respective share of the $141,546,000 as a one-time requirement according to the levels as at 1 July 2002, by taking into account the scale of assessments for 2002, as set out in its resolution 55/5 B, payment to be made in a manner of the Member State's choosing, to include any combination of the cash balances referred to above and/or new funds, to cover its assessed share of $141,546,000; decided, on an exceptional basis, that in the absence of a direct transfer to the strategic deployment stocks, the respective share of the credits from the liquidated missions would be credited to those Member States once their assessed contribution was received; decided also that those provisions would also apply to Member States that had no share in any of the unencumbered balances; authorized the Secretary-General, on an exceptional and ad hoc basis, following the application of Member States' cash transfers, to transfer a portion of the interest income from the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund, taking into account the provisions of General Assembly resolution 51/218 E, so as to make available to the account of the United Nations Logistics Base a total of $141,546,000, inclusive of Member States' contributions, to establish the strategic deployment stock programme; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the expenses incurred in the implementation of the strategic deployment stocks, and decided to review the financing arrangements after

consideration of the report of the Secretary-General; endorsed the replenishment policy set out in paragraphs 24 to 27 of the report of the Secretary-General (A/56/870); requested the Secretary-General to ensure the expeditious liquidation of closed peacekeeping missions and the crediting of Member States following the liquidation of such missions and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its resumed fifty-seventh session; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to it on an annual basis on the implementation of the strategic deployment stocks within the context of his report on the United Nations Logistics Base (resolution 56/292).

Support account for peacekeeping operations

Under the terms of paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 45/258 of 3 May 1991, the support account for peacekeeping operations was established effective 1 January 1990 for the purpose of meeting the needs of departments and offices at Headquarters providing direct support to peacekeeping operations. It became operational on 1 May 1990 by the incorporation of resources relating to the overload posts that were funded from the separate budgets of the five existing peacekeeping operations that were financed at the time outside the scope of the regular budget. Those peacekeeping operations were the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus, the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group and the United Nations Observer Group for Central America.

In his report dated 29 February 1996 (A/50/876, para. 30), the Secretary-General proposed that the support account funding methodology be changed so that the General Assembly would appropriate the Headquarters backstopping requirements for the 12-month period ending 30 June of the following year and that Member States would be assessed on the same scale as that used for peacekeeping assessments. In its related report (A/50/897), the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended approval of the Secretary-General's proposal and stated that the requirements would be prorated among the individual peacekeeping operations rather than appropriated and assessed separately. In its resolution 50/221 B of 7 June 1996, the Assembly approved on a provisional basis, for the period 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997, the new support account funding arrangements.

At its resumed fifty-sixth session, in June 2002, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to develop a coherent policy on gender mainstreaming in all peacekeeping activities of the Organization, to submit, if necessary, a request on that issue in the light of that policy, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session; decided to review the proposal for the D-1 post of Chief of the Communication and Information Technology Service, outlined in paragraph 34 of the report of the Secretary-General (A/56/885), at its fifty-seventh session; approved the request for two information officer posts at the P-4 level, as outlined in paragraph 71 of the report of the Secretary-General; approved the additional requirements of $2,136,200 for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001; decided to apply other income of $2,264,000, from interest income in the amount of $1,699,000, miscellaneous income in the amount of $24,000 and savings on, or cancellation of, prior period obligations in the amount of $541,000 for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, against that amount; approved an increase of $741,000 in respect of income from staff assessment for the period from 1 July 2000

to 30 June 2001; approved the support account requirements in the amount of $100,896,200 gross for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003, including 687 continuing and 15 new temporary posts and their related post and non-post requirements; also approved an estimate of $13,739,300 in respect of income from staff assessment for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003; decided that requirements for the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 should be financed as follows: (a) the balance of other income for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, $127,800, over additional requirements for the same period to be applied to the amount of $100,896,200 and (b) the balance of $100,768,400 to be prorated among the budgets of the active peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003; decided also that there should be set off against the prorated requirements provided for above, a prorated amount totalling $14,480,300, being the estimated staff assessment income for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 and the increase in staff assessment income for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 (resolution 56/293).

Write-off of contingent-owned equipment at liquidated missions

At its resumed fifty-sixth session, in June 2002, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue intensifying his efforts so as to finalize the write-off claims in liquidated missions by December 2002 and to submit a final report to the Assembly at its resumed fifty-seventh session (decision 56/470).

Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations

At its resumed fifty-sixth session, in June 2002, the General Assembly decided to request the Secretary-General to suggest measures that would better streamline the policy guidelines related to the temporary duty assignment of staff in peacekeeping missions and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session (decision 56/471).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Status of death and disability claims (decision 54/459 B);

(ii) Utilization of the peacekeeping reserve fund (decision 53/479);

(iii) A methodology for reimbursement of troop costs and on the implementation of the standards set out in the contingent-owned equipment manual (resolution 55/274);

(iv) Review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States (resolution 56/229);

(v) Financial performance report of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002 (resolution 56/289);

(vi) Budget for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004 (resolution 56/289);

(vii) Updated information on the implementation of the field assets control system (resolution 56/290);

(viii) Issues that relate to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia raised in the report of the Secretary-General on instances for which the United Nations is entitled to restitution as the result of non-compliance with status-of-forces or other agreements (resolution 56/291);

(ix) Implementation of the strategic deployment stocks within the context of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi (resolution 56/292);

(x) Liquidation of closed peacekeeping missions (resolution 56/292);

(xi) Financial performance report of the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002 (resolution 56/293);

(xii) Budget for the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004 (resolution 56/293);

(xiii) Final report on the write-off of contingent-owned equipment at liquidated missions (decision 56/470);

(xiv) Policy guidelines related to the temporary duty assignment of staff in peacekeeping missions (decision 56/471);

(xv) Implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors concerning United Nations peacekeeping operations for the period ended 30 June 2002 (resolution 51/243, para. 12) (see also item 112);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the audit of the policies and procedures for recruiting staff for the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (resolution 56/241, para. 21);

(c) Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

(d) Financial report and audited financial statements and report of the Board of Auditors for the 12-month period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002 on the United Nations peacekeeping operations (A/57/5, vol. II) (see also item 112).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 133)

Financial report and audited financial statements and report of the Board of Auditors for the 12-month period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 on the United Nations peacekeeping operations: Supplement No. 5 (A/56/5), vol. II

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Progress in the implementation of the field assets control system: a module of the field mission logistics system (A/55/845)

Financial performance report of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 (A/56/760)

Instances for which the United Nations is entitled to restitution as the result of non-compliance with status-of-forces or other agreements (A/56/789)

The concept of strategic deployment stocks and its implementation (A/56/870) (also item 89)

Budget for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, for the period 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 (A/56/871)

Financial performance report of the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 (A/56/882)

Budget for the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 (A/56/885)

Notes by the Secretary-General:

Transmitting the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the audit of the policies and procedures of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations for recruiting international civilian staff for field missions (A/56/202) (also item 130)

Transmitting the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the audit of the establishment and management of mission subsistence allowance rates (A/56/648) (also item 130)

Transmitting a note by the Office of Internal Oversight Services updating the status of its recommendations on mission liquidation activities at the United Nations (A/56/896) (also item 130)

Transmitting the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the audit of a contract for the provision of airfield services in the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (A/56/906) (also item 130)

Approved budgetary requirements of each peacekeeping operation for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002 (A/C.5/56/36/Rev.1)

Progress report on the write-off of contingent-owned equipment at liquidated missions (A/C.5/56/43)

Support account for peacekeeping operations and financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy (A/C.5/56/45)

Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions:

Field assets control system (A/56/7 and A/56/887)

Implementation of the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (A/56/478) (also items 89 and 122)

Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations (A/56/887 and Add.1-11)

Financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi (A/56/887 and Add.10)

The concept of strategic deployment stocks and its implementation (A/56/902) (also item 89)

Financial performance report for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 and proposed budget for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 for the support account for peacekeeping operations (A/56/941)

Summary records	A/C.5/56/SR.19-21, 40, 54-57, 59 and 60
Reports of the Fifth Committee	A/56/738 (also items 89, 122 and 123), A/56/753 (also items 89, 122 and 123) and A/56/989
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.92 and 105
Resolutions	56/241, 56/289 to 56/293
Decisions	56/470 and 56/471

129. Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East[6]

(a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

The Security Council, by its resolution 350 (1974) of 31 May 1974, established the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF). Its mandate has been extended periodically by subsequent Council resolutions, the latest of which was resolution 1415 (2002) of 30 May 2002, which renewed the mandate until 31 December 2002.

At its resumed fifty-sixth session, in June 2002, the General Assembly endorsed the conclusions contained in paragraphs 11 and 12 of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget for UNDOF for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003; decided to appropriate to the Special Account for UNDOF the amount of $40,760,200 for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003, inclusive of $38,991,800 for the maintenance of the Force, $1,579,200 for the support account for peacekeeping operations and $189,200 for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy; decided also to apportion among Member States the amount of $40,760,200 at a monthly rate of $3,396,683; decided further that there should be set off against the apportionment among Member States their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of $1,151,800 for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 at a monthly rate of $95,983, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of $919,800 approved for UNDOF, the prorated share of $215,100 of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of $16,900 of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base; decided that, for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to UNDOF, there should be set off against their apportionment, their respective share of the unencumbered balance of $575,100 and their respective share of other income of $2,264,000 in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2001; decided also that for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to UNDOF, their respective share of the unencumbered balance of $575,100 and other income of $2,264,000 in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2001 should be set off against their outstanding obligations; and decided further that the increase in the staff assessment income of $80,200 should be set off against the

[6] This item remains also on the agenda of the fifty-sixth session (item 134) (see A/56/PV.105).

credits from the unencumbered balance in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2001 (resolution 56/294).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Containing the budget for UNDOF for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004;

(ii) Containing the financial performance report of UNDOF for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 134 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Financial performance report of UNDOF for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 (A/56/813)

Budget for UNDOF for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 (A/56/832 and Add.1)

Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/56/887 and Add.8)

Summary records	A/C.5/56/SR.54, 55 and 60
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/56/973
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.105
Resolution	56/294

(b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

The Security Council, by its resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, established the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for an initial period of six months. Its mandate has been extended periodically by subsequent Council resolutions, the latest of which was resolution 1391 (2002) of 28 January 2002, which extended the mandate until 31 July 2002.

At its resumed fifty-sixth session, in June 2002, the General Assembly stressed once again that Israel should pay the amount of $1,284,633 resulting from the incident at Qana on 18 April 1996, and requested the Secretary-General to report on the matter to the Assembly at its resumed fifty-seventh session; decided to appropriate to the Special Account for UNIFIL the amount of $117,123,800 for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003, inclusive of $112,042,500 for the maintenance of the Force, $4,537,700 for the support account for peacekeeping operations and $543,600 for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy; decided also to apportion among Member States the amount of $117,123,800 at a monthly rate of $9,760,317; decided further that there should be set off against the apportionment among Member States their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of $4,307,600 for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003, at a monthly rate of $358,967,

comprising the estimated staff assessment income of $3,641,300 approved for UNIFIL, the prorated share of $617,900 of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of $48,400 of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base; decided that for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to UNIFIL, there should be set off against their apportionment, their respective share of the unencumbered balance of $23,343,100 and their respective share of other income of $12,482,000 in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2001; decided also that for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to UNIFIL, their respective share of the unencumbered balance of $23,343,100 and other income of $12,482,000 in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2001 should be set off against their outstanding obligations; and decided further that the decrease in the staff assessment income of $420,200 should be set off against the credits from the unencumbered balance in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2001 (resolution 56/214 B).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Containing the budget for UNIFIL for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004;

(ii) Containing the financial performance report of UNIFIL for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 134 (b))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Budget for UNIFIL for the period 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002 (A/56/431 and Corr.1)

Financial performance report of UNIFIL for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 (A/56/822)

Budget for UNIFIL for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 (A/56/893)

Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/56/510 and Corr.1 and A/56/887 and Add.7)

Summary records	A/C.5/56/SR.29, 30, 34, 36, 54-56 and 60
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/56/722 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.91 and 105
Resolutions	56/214 A and B

130. Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo[7]

The Security Council, by its resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999, established the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) for an initial period of 12 months, to continue thereafter unless the Council decided otherwise.

At its resumed fifty-sixth session, in June 2002, the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account for UNMIK the amount of $344,966,100 for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003, inclusive of $330 million for the maintenance of the Mission, $13,364,900 for the support account for peacekeeping operations and $1,601,200 for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy; decided also to apportion among Member States the amount of $344,966,100 at a monthly rate of $28,747,175; decided further that there should be set off against the apportionment among Member States, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of $24,931,500 approved for UNMIK for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 at a monthly rate of $2,077,625, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of $22,968,900, the prorated share of $1,819,900 of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of $142,700 of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base; decided that for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to UNMIK, there should be set off against their apportionment, their respective share of the unencumbered balance of $66,538,000 and their respective share of other income of $29,041,000 in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2001; decided also that for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to UNMIK, their respective share of the unencumbered balance of $66,538,000 and other income of $29,041,000 in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2001 should be set off against their outstanding obligations; and decided further that the decrease in the staff assessment income of $5,171,500 should be set off against the credits from the unencumbered balance in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2001 (resolution 56/295).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Containing the budget for UNMIK for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004;

  (ii) Containing the financial performance report of UNMIK for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002;

(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

[7] This item remains also on the agenda of the fifty-sixth session (item 135) (see A/56/PV.105).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 135)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Financial performance report of UNMIK for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 (A/56/763)

Budget for UNMIK for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 (A/56/802)

Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/56/887 and Add.6)

Summary records	A/C.5/56/SR.54, 55 and 60
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/56/977
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.105
Resolution	56/295

131. Financing of the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor and the United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor[8]

The Security Council, by its resolution 1272 (1999) of 25 October 1999, established the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) for an initial period until 31 January 2001. Its mandate has been extended by subsequent Council resolutions, the latest of which was resolution 1392 (2002) of 31 January 2002, which extended the mandate until 20 May 2002.

The Security Council, by its resolution 1410 (2002) of 17 May 2002, established the United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor (UNMISET) as of 20 May 2002 for an initial period of 12 months.

At its resumed fifty-sixth session, in June 2002, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the final disposition of the assets of UNTAET (A/56/890), approved the donation of assets to the Government of East Timor; decided that the expenditure for the period from 21 May to 30 June 2002 for the transitional financing of UNMISET would be met from the appropriation of $455 million for UNTAET for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002 provided for in its resolution 56/249; decided also to apportion among Member States the amount of $80,096,775 for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2002, representing the balance of the appropriation for the period from1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002 that had not been apportioned ($53 million) and the balance of the amount previously apportioned under its resolution 56/249 that was subject to the extension of the mandate of UNTAET ($27,096,775); decided further that there should be set off against the apportionment among Member States, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of $1,037,502 for UNTAET for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2002, representing the estimated staff assessment income that had not yet been set off in respect of the amount

[8] This item remains also on the agenda of the fifty-sixth session (item 136) (see A/56/PV.105).

previously apportioned; decided to continue to use the Special Account established for UNTAET in accordance with General Assembly resolution 54/246 A for UNMISET, beginning on 1 July 2002; decided also to appropriate to the Special Account for UNMISET the amount of $305,242,700 for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003, inclusive of $292 million for the establishment and maintenance of the Mission, $11,825,900 for the support account for peacekeeping operations and $1,416,800 for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy; decided further to apportion among Member States the amount of $305,242,700 at a monthly rate of $25,436,891; decided that there should be set off against the apportionment among Member States their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of $10,150,700 for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003, at a monthly rate of $845,891, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of $8,414,200 approved for UNMISET, the prorated share of $1,610,300 of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of $126,200 of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base; decided also that for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to UNTAET, there should be set off against their apportionment, their respective share of the unencumbered balance of $35,412,100 and their respective share of other income of $29,140,000 in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2001; decided further that for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to UNTAET, their respective share of the unencumbered balance of $35,412,100 and other income of $29,140,000 in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2001 should be set off against their outstanding obligations; and decided that the decrease in the staff assessment income of $2,504,400 in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2001 should be set off against the credits from the unencumbered balance (resolution 56/296).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Containing the budget for UNMISET for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004;

(ii) Containing the financial performance report of UNTAET for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002;

(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 136)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Budget for UNTAET for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002 (A/56/624)

Financing of UNTAET (A/56/890)

Financial performance of UNTAET for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 (A/56/922)

Budget for UNMISET for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 (A/56/932 and Corr.1)

Note by the Secretary-General on the transitional financing arrangements for UNTAET and UNMISET for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002 (A/56/947)

Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/56/685, A/56/887 and A/56/945)

Summary records	A/C.5/56/SR.35, 36, 58 and 60
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/56/715 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.92 and 105
Resolutions	56/249 and 56/296

132. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea[9]

The Security Council, by its resolution 1312 (2000) of 31 July 2000, established the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) consisting of up to 100 military observers and the necessary civilian support staff until 31 January 2001.

Subsequently, by its resolution 1320 (2000) of 15 September 2000, the Security Council authorized the deployment within UNMEE of up to 4,200 troops, including up to 220 military observers, with a mandate to monitor the cessation of hostilities, to assist, as appropriate, in ensuring the observance of the security commitments agreed by the parties, to monitor and verify the redeployment of Ethiopian troops from positions taken after 6 February 1999 which were not under Ethiopian administration before 6 May 1998, to monitor the positions of Ethiopian forces once redeployed and, simultaneously, to monitor the positions of Eritrean forces that were to redeploy in order to remain at a distance of 25 kilometres from positions to which Ethiopian forces were to redeploy, to monitor the temporary security zone to assist in ensuring compliance with the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities, to chair the Military Coordination Commission, to coordinate and provide technical assistance for humanitarian mine action activities in the temporary security zone and areas adjacent to it and to coordinate the Mission's activities in the zone and areas adjacent to it with humanitarian and human rights activities of the United Nations and other organizations in those areas.

The mandate of UNMEE has been extended by subsequent Council resolutions, the latest of which was resolution 1398 (2002) of 15 March 2002, by which the mandate was extended until 15 September 2002 at the troop and military observer levels authorized by its resolution 1320 (2000).

At its resumed fifty-sixth session, in June 2002, the General Assembly approved, on an exceptional basis, the special arrangements for UNMEE with regard to the application of article IV of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations; decided to appropriate to the Special Account for UNMEE the amount of $230,845,300 for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003, inclusive of $220,830,200 for the maintenance of the Mission, $8,943,600 for the support account for peacekeeping operations and $1,071,500 for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy; decided to apportion among Member States the amount of $230,845,300 at a

[9] This item remains also on the agenda of the fifty-sixth session (item 137) (see A/56/PV.105).

monthly rate of $19,237,108; decided also that there should be set off against the apportionment among Member States their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of $5,328,800 for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003, at a monthly rate of $444,067, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of $4,015,400 approved for UNMEE, the prorated share of $1,217,900 of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of $95,500 of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base; decided further that for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to UNMEE, there should be set off against their apportionment, their respective share of the unencumbered balance of $25,084,200 and their respective share of other income of $858,000 in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2001; and decided that for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to UNMEE, their respective share of the unencumbered balance of $25,084,200 and other income of $858,000 in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2001 should be set off against their outstanding obligations (resolution 56/250 B).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Containing the budget for UNMEE for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004;

(ii) Containing the financial performance report of UNMEE for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002;

(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 137)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Budget for UNMEE for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002 (A/56/610)

Financial performance report of UNMEE for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 (A/56/840)

Budget for UNMEE for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 (A/56/862)

Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/56/661 and A/56/887 and Add.9)

Summary records	A/C.5/56/SR.33, 36, 54, 55 and 60
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/56/714 and Corr.1 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.92 and 105
Resolutions	56/250 A and B

133. Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission and the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola[10]

The Security Council, by its resolution 626 (1988) of 20 December 1988, established under its authority the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM) for a period of 31 months beginning 3 January 1989. On 30 May 1991, by its resolution 696 (1991), the Council entrusted a new mandate to the Mission (UNAVEM II) for a period of 17 months from 1 June 1991 to 31 October 1992, as proposed by the Secretary-General in line with the Angola peace accords. By its resolution 976 (1995), the Council authorized the establishment of a peacekeeping operation, UNAVEM III, with an initial mandate of six months until 8 August 1995. The mandate of UNAVEM III was extended by the Council in subsequent resolutions, the last of which was resolution 1106 (1997), which extended the mandate until 30 June 1997. By its resolution 1118 (1997) of 30 June 1997, the Council decided to establish, as from 1 July 1997, the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA) with an initial mandate of four months. The mandate of MONUA was extended by the Council in subsequent resolutions, the latest of which was resolution 1229 (1999) of 26 February 1999, by which the Council took note of the fact that the mandate of MONUA had expired on 26 February 1999 and endorsed the recommendations of the Secretary-General regarding the technical liquidation of the Mission.

At its resumed fifty-sixth session, in June 2002, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the final disposition of the assets of MONUA (A/56/900) and approved the donation of assets, with total inventory value of $235,800 and corresponding residual value of $81,700, to various United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations, as detailed in annex IV to the report of the Secretary-General (decision 56/472).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General containing the final performance report of MONUA;

(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 138)

Report of the Secretary-General on the final disposition of the assets of MONUA (A/56/900)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/56/948)

Summary records	A/C.5/56/SR.59 and 60
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/56/988
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.105
Decision	56/472

[10] This item remains also on the agenda of the fifty-sixth session (item 138) (see A/56/PV.105).

134. Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991)

(a) United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission[11]

The Security Council, by its resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, decided to set up the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM). In its resolution 689 (1991) of 9 April 1991, the Council noted that the observer unit could be terminated only by a decision of the Council and that the Council should therefore review the question of termination or continuation of UNIKOM, as well as its modalities of operation, every six months.

The Security Council, having reviewed the question of termination or continuation, on 4 April 2002 concurred with the recommendation of the Secretary-General that UNIKOM be maintained, and decided to review the question once again by 6 October 2002 (see S/2002/349).

At its resumed fifty-sixth session, in June 2002, the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account for UNIKOM the amount of $52,866,800 for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003, inclusive of $50,573,200 for the maintenance of the Observation Mission, $2,048,200 for the support account for peacekeeping operations and $245,400 for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy; noted with appreciation that a two-thirds share of the appropriation, equivalent to $35,244,600, would be funded through voluntary contributions from the Government of Kuwait, that amount to be partially offset by its share of the estimated staff assessment income in the amount of $1,685,900; decided to apportion among Member States the amount of $17,622,200 at a monthly rate of $1,468,516; decided also that there should be set off against the apportionment among Member States their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of $842,800 for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 at a monthly rate of $70,233, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of $742,600 approved for UNIKOM, the prorated share of $92,900 of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of $7,300 of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base; decided further that, taking into account the unencumbered balance of $2,636,200 and other income of $3,949,000 for the financial period ended 30 June 2001, for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to UNIKOM, there should be set off against their apportionment, their respective share of the unencumbered balance of $878,730 and their respective share of other income of $1,316,330; decided that for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to UNIKOM, their respective share of the unencumbered balance of $878,730 and other income of $1,316,330 in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2001 should be set off against their outstanding obligations; decided also that, taking into account the decrease in the staff assessment income of $218,900 in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2001, there should be set off among Member States the amount of $72,960 against the credits from the unencumbered balance; and decided further that, taking into account the voluntary contribution of the Government of Kuwait for the financial period ended 30 June 2001, two thirds of the unencumbered balance of $1,757,470 and other income of $2,632,670 in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2001 should be returned to the

[11] This item remains also on the agenda of the fifty-sixth session (item 139 (a)) (see A/56/PV.105).

Government of Kuwait, those amounts to be partially offset by its share in the decrease in staff assessment income in the amount of $145,940 in the Tax Equalization Fund (resolution 56/297).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Containing the budget for UNIKOM for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004;

(ii) Containing the financial performance report of UNIKOM for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002;

(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 139 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Financial performance report of UNIKOM for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 (A/56/794 and Corr.1)

Budget for UNIKOM for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 (A/56/820)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the update of oversight activities concerning the oil-for-food programme and the United Nations Compensation Commission (A/56/903) (also item 130)

Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/56/887 and Add.5)

Summary records	A/C.5/56/SR.54, 55 and 60
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/56/980
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.105
Resolution	56/297

135. Financing of the United Nations Mission in East Timor[12]

136. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone[13]

The Security Council, by its resolution 1270 (1999) of 22 October 1999, established the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) for an initial period of six months. By the same resolution the Council decided that UNAMSIL would take

[12] This item, which has not yet been considered by the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, remains on the agenda of that session (item 140) (see decision 56/464 of 24 December 2001). Its inclusion in the draft agenda of the fifty-seventh session is subject to any action that the Assembly may take on it at its fifty-sixth session.

[13] This item remains also on the agenda of the fifty-sixth session (item 141) (see A/56/PV.105).

over the substantive civilian and military components and functions, as well as the assets, of the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (UNOMSIL), which had been established by the Council in its resolution 1181 (1998) of 13 July 1998, and that the mandate of UNOMSIL should terminate immediately upon the establishment of UNAMSIL.

The mandate entrusted to UNAMSIL under the terms of Security Council resolution 1270 (1999) was to cooperate with the Government of Sierra Leone and other parties in the implementation of the peace agreement, to assist the Government in the implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration plan, to establish a presence at key locations, to ensure security and freedom of movement of United Nations personnel, to monitor adherence to the ceasefire agreement, to encourage and support the creation of confidence-building mechanisms, to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance, to support the operation of United Nations civilian officials and to provide support, as requested, for the constitutional elections.

Subsequently, by its resolution 1289 (2000) of 7 February 2000, the Security Council revised the mandate of the Mission to include the following additional tasks: to provide security at key locations and government buildings; to facilitate the free flow of people, goods and humanitarian assistance along specified thoroughfares; to provide security in and at all sites of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme; to coordinate with and assist the law enforcement authorities in common areas of deployment; and to guard weapons, ammunition and other military equipment collected from ex-combatants and assist in their disposal or destruction. The mandate of UNAMSIL has been extended by the Council in subsequent resolutions, the latest of which was resolution 1400 (2002) of 28 March 2002, by which the mandate was extended until 30 September 2002.

At its resumed fifty-sixth session, in June 2002, the General Assembly decided to reduce the appropriation authorized for UNAMSIL for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 from $577,672,651 to $541,035,851, the amount apportioned among Member States in respect of the same period; decided also to approve the increase in the estimated staff assessment income for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 from $7,342,790 to $7,598,190; decided further to appropriate to the Special Account for UNAMSIL the amount of $699,838,300 for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003, inclusive of $669,476,400 for the maintenance of the Mission, $27,113,600 for the support account for peacekeeping operations and $3,248,300 for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi; decided to apportion among Member States the amount of $532,469,200 at a monthly rate of $44,372,433; decided also that there should be set off against the apportionment among Member States their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of $9,004,200 for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003, at a monthly rate of $750,350, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of $5,022,900, approved for UNAMSIL, the prorated share of $3,692,100 of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of $289,200 of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base; decided further that for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to UNAMSIL, there should be set off against the apportionment, their respective share of the unencumbered balance of $20,301,551 and their respective share of other income of $14,650,000 in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2001; and decided that for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to UNAMSIL,

their respective share of the unencumbered balance of $20,301,551 and other income of $14,650,000 in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2001 should be set off against their outstanding obligations (resolution 56/251 B).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Containing the budget for UNAMSIL for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004;

(ii) Containing the financial performance report for UNAMSIL for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002;

(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 141)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Budget for UNAMSIL for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002 (A/56/487)

Financial performance report of UNAMSIL for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 (A/56/833)

Budget for UNAMSIL for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 (A/56/855)

Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/56/621 and A/56/887 and Add.3)

Summary records	A/C.5/56/29, 30, 36, 54, 55 and 60
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/56/712 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.92 and 105
Resolutions	56/251 A and B

137. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara[14]

The Security Council, by its resolution 690 (1991) of 29 April 1991, established the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), in accordance with the timetable outlined by the Secretary-General (see S/22464). The mandate of MINURSO was extended by the Council in subsequent resolutions, the latest of which was resolution 1406 (2002) of 30 April 2002, by which the mandate was extended until 31 July 2002.

At its resumed fifty-sixth session, in June 2002, the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account for MINURSO the amount of $43,412,900 for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003, inclusive of $41,529,500 for the

[14] This item remains also on the agenda of the fifty-sixth session (item 142) (see A/56/PV.105).

maintenance of the Mission, $1,681,900 for the support account for peacekeeping operations and $201,500 for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy; decided also to apportion among Member States the amount of $43,412,900 at a monthly rate of $3,617,742; decided further that there should be set off against the apportionment among Member States, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of $3,288,000 for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 at a monthly rate of $274,000, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of $3,041,000 approved for MINURSO, the prorated share of $229,000 of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of $18,000 of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base; decided that for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to MINURSO, there should be set off against their apportionment, their respective share of the unencumbered balance of $3,327,737 and other income of $2,482,000 in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2001; also decided that for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to MINURSO, their respective share of the unencumbered balance of $3,327,737 and other income of $2,482,000 in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2001 should be set off against their outstanding obligations; and decided further that the decrease in staff assessment income of $465,500 in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2001 should be set off against the credits from the unencumbered balance (resolution 56/298).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Containing the budget for MINURSO for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004;

(ii) Containing the financial performance report of MINURSO for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 142)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Financial performance report of MINURSO for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 (A/56/818)

Budget for MINURSO for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 (A/56/826)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/56/946)

Summary records	A/C.5/56/SR.59 and 60
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/56/990
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.105
Resolution	56/298

138. Financing of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan[15]

Documents:

Report of the Secretary-General on the final disposition of the assets of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) (resolution 55/263) (A/57/89);

Report of the Secretary-General on the final performance report of UNMOT;

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

139. Financing of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force[16]

The Security Council, by its resolution 983 (1995) of 31 March 1995, decided that the United Nations Protection Force within the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia should be known as the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP). In a letter dated 1 February 1996 (S/1996/76), the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General of the Council's concurrence in principle with his recommendation that UNPREDEP become an independent mission. By its resolution 1142 (1997) of 4 December 1997, the Council extended the mandate of the Force for a final period until 31 August 1998. In its resolution 1186 (1998) of 21 July 1998, the Council, in view of the situation on the ground, decided to extend the mandate of the Force for a period of six months until 28 February 1999 and authorized an increase in the troop strength of up to 1,050. The mandate of UNPREDEP was not extended beyond that date.

At its resumed fifty-sixth session, in June 2002, the General Assembly decided to reduce the appropriation provided for in its resolution 53/20 B of 8 June 1999 of $183,730 for the liquidation of UNPREDEP in respect of the period from 1 July to 15 October 1999 to $172,000; decided also, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion among Member States the amount of $172,000 for the period from 1 July to 15 October 1999; decided further that there should be set off against the apportionment among Member States, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of $96,000 approved for the liquidation of UNPREDEP for the period from 1 July to 15 October 1999; decided that for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to UNPREDEP, there should be set off against the apportionment their respective share in the amount of $172,000 from the unencumbered balance of $7,059,600; decided also that for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to UNPREDEP, their share of $172,000 from the unencumbered balance of $7,059,600 should be set off against their outstanding obligations; decided further that staff assessment income of $96,000 from the total staff assessment income of $174,100 should be set off against the credits from the unencumbered balance of $7,059,600;

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[15] This item, which has not yet been considered by the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, remains on the agenda of that session (item 143) (see decision 56/464 of 24 December 2001). Its inclusion in the draft agenda of the fifty-seventh session is subject to any action that the Assembly may take on it at its fifty-sixth session.

[16] This item remains also on the agenda of the fifty-sixth session (item 144) (see A/56/PV.105).

and decided that $18,237,935 should be credited to Member States (resolution 56/299).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General containing the updated financial position of UNPREDEP;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 144)

Report of the Secretary-General containing the final performance report of UNPREDEP (A/56/842)

Relevant section of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/56/887)

Summary records	A/C.5/56/SR.54, 55 and 60
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/56/981
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.105
Resolution	56/299

140. Financing and liquidation of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia[17]

141. Financing of the United Nations Protection Force, the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia, the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force and the United Nations Peace Forces headquarters[18]

The United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) was established by the Security Council on 21 February 1992 for an initial period of 12 months (resolution 743 (1992)). The mandate and strength of UNPROFOR were increased by subsequent Council resolutions. In response to the wishes of the host Governments of Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the Council decided on 31 March 1995 to establish three separate but interlinked peacekeeping operations: by resolution 981 (1995) it established the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia (UNCRO); by resolution 982 (1995) it extended the mandate of UNPROFOR in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; and by resolution 983 (1995) it decided that UNPROFOR within the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia should be known as the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP).

[17] This item, which has not yet been considered by the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, remains on the agenda of that session (item 145) (see decision 56/464 of 24 December 2001). Its inclusion in the draft agenda of the fifty-seventh session is subject to any action that the Assembly may take on it at its fifty-sixth session.

[18] This item remains also on the agenda of the fifty-sixth session (item 146) (see A/56/PV.105).

By its resolution 1025 (1995) of 30 November 1995, the Security Council decided to terminate the mandate of UNCRO on 15 January 1996. By its resolution 1031 (1995) of 15 December 1995, it decided to terminate the mandate of UNPROFOR on the date on which the Secretary-General reported that the transfer of authority from UNPROFOR to the Implementation Force had taken place. That occurred on 20 December 1995. In a letter dated 1 February 1996 (S/1996/76), the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General of the Council's concurrence in principle with his recommendation that UNPREDEP become an independent mission.

At its resumed fifty-sixth session, in June 2002, the General Assembly decided to credit Member States the amount of $95,978,945 subject to the provisions of paragraph 6 of its resolution 56/292 on the strategic deployment stocks; decided also that the remaining cash balance of $39,286,278 should also be credited to Member States; decided further to suspend for the immediate future the provisions of regulations 4.3, 4.4 and 5.2 (*d*) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations in respect of the remaining surplus of $61,215,804 in order to allow for reimbursements to troop contributors and in the light of the cash shortage of the combined Forces, and requested the Secretary-General to provide an updated report in one year; and decided to defer consideration of the treatment of the increase in staff assessment income of $776,343 in respect of the surplus referred to above (resolution 56/500).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General containing updated performance information for the United Nations Peace Forces;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 146)

Report of the Secretary-General containing the updated financial performance report of UNPROFOR, UNCRO, UNPREDEP and the United Nations Peace Forces headquarters (A/56/852)

Relevant section of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/56/887)

Summary records	A/C.5/56/SR.54, 55 and 60
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/56/978
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.105
Resolution	56/500

142. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II[19]

The Security Council, by its resolution 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992, decided to establish the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM). The mandate and

[19] This item remains also on the agenda of the fifty-sixth session (item 147) (see A/56/PV.105).

strength of UNOSOM were subsequently increased by the Council in its resolutions 767 (1992) and 775 (1992). Owing to conditions on the ground, of the total authorized strength of up to 4,219, all ranks, only some 700, including 50 United Nations observers, had been deployed by the end of November 1992.

On 3 December 1992, in order to establish a secure environment for humanitarian relief operations in Somalia, the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, adopted resolution 794 (1992), which resulted in the deployment of the Unified Task Force (UNITAF) and of approximately 37,000 troops in southern and central Somalia.

In its resolution 814 (1993), the Security Council acknowledged the need for a smooth transition from UNITAF to the expanded UNOSOM II and decided to expand the size of the UNOSOM force and its mandate (UNOSOM II), which would require the deployment of a military component of up to 28,000, all ranks. The Council took further action in 1993 regarding UNOSOM II (resolutions 837 (1993), 865 (1993), 878 (1993) and 886 (1993)).

By its resolution 897 (1994), the Security Council authorized the gradual reduction of UNOSOM II to a force level of up to 22,000 and necessary support elements. By its resolution 923 (1994) and 946 (1994), the Council renewed the mandate of UNOSOM II for additional periods expiring on 30 September and 31 October 1994, respectively. In its presidential statement of 25 August 1994, the Council endorsed the proposal contained in the report of the Secretary-General of 17 August 1994 (S/1994/977) to reduce the force level of UNOSOM II to 15,000, all ranks, by the end of October 1994. By its resolution 954 (1994), the Council extended the mandate of the Operation for a final period until 31 March 1995.

At its resumed fifty-sixth session, in June 2002, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to retain an amount of $19,616,000 from the balance of appropriations of $40,940,700 to meet the cost of outstanding Government claims; decided to suspend for the immediate future the provisions of regulations 4.3, 4.4 and 5.2 (*d*) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations in respect of the remaining surplus of $21,324,700 in order to allow for the reimbursement of troop contributors and in the light of the cash shortage of the Operation, and requested the Secretary-General to provide an updated report in one year; and decided also to defer consideration of the treatment of the increase in staff assessment income of $950,300 in respect of the surplus referred to above (resolution 56/501).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the updated financial position of UNOSOM II;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 147)

Report of the Secretary-General containing the final performance report of UNOSOM II (A/56/915)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/56/949)

Summary records	A/C.5/56/SR.58 and 60
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/56/974
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.105
Resolution	56/501

143. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique[20]

144. Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus[21]

By its resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964, the Security Council recommended that a United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) be established and that the Force be stationed for three months with a mandate to use its best efforts to prevent a recurrence of fighting, and, as necessary, to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and a return to normal conditions. Since then, the Council has periodically extended the mandate of UNFICYP, usually for periods of six months at a time, the latest extension of which was by resolution 1416 (2002) of 13 June 2002 for a further period ending on 15 December 2002.

Until recently, UNFICYP was the only United Nations peacekeeping operation that was not financed from assessed contributions by States Members of the Organization. In its resolution 831 (1993) of 27 May 1993, the Security Council decided that those costs of the Force which were not covered by voluntary contributions should be treated as expenses of the Organization, with effect from the next extension of the Force's mandate on or before 15 June 1993.

At its resumed fifty-sixth session, in June 2002, the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account for UNFICYP the amount of $45,632,400 for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003, inclusive of $43,652,700 for the maintenance of the Force, $1,767,900 for the support account for peacekeeping operations and $211,800 for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy; noted with appreciation that a one-third share of the appropriation, equivalent to $15,210,800, would be funded through voluntary contributions from the Government of Cyprus and the amount of $6.5 million from the Government of Greece, those amounts to be partially offset by their respective shares of the estimated staff assessment income in the amount of $631,900 for the Government of Cyprus and the amount of $270,100 for the Government of Greece; decided to

[20] This item, which has not yet been considered by the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, remains on the agenda of that session (item 148) (see decision 56/464 of 24 December 2001). Its inclusion in the draft agenda of the fifty-seventh session is subject to any action that the Assembly may take on it at its fifty-sixth session.

[21] This item remains also on the agenda of the fifty-sixth session (item 149) (see A/56/PV.105).

apportion among Member States the amount of $23,921,600 at a monthly rate of $1,993,466; decided also that there should be set off against the apportionment among Member States their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of $993,800 for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 at a monthly rate of $82,816, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of $857,700 approved for UNFICYP, the prorated share of $126,200 of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of $9,900 of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base; decided further that, taking into account the unencumbered balance of $1,061,700 and other income of $1,680,000 for the financial period ended 30 June 2001, for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to UNFICYP, there should be set off against their apportionment, their respective share of the unencumbered balance in the amount of $548,870 and their respective share of other income in the amount of $868,510; decided that for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to UNFICYP, their respective share of the unencumbered balance of $548,870 and other income of $868,510 in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2001 should be set off against their outstanding obligations; decided also that, taking into account the decrease in the staff assessment income of $103,300 in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2001, there should be set off among Member States the amount of $53,410 against the credits from the unencumbered balance; decided further, taking into account its voluntary contribution for the financial period ended 30 June 2001, that one third of the unencumbered balance in the amount of $353,900 and other income in the amount of $560,000 in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2001 should be returned to the Government of Cyprus, those amounts to be partially offset by its share in the decrease in the staff assessment income in the amount of $34,430 in the Tax Equalization Fund; decided, taking into account its voluntary contribution for the financial period ended 30 June 2001, that the prorated share of the unencumbered balance in the amount of $158,930 and other income in the amount of $251,490 in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2001 should be returned to the Government of Greece, those amounts to be partially offset by its share in the decrease in the staff assessment income in the amount of $15,460 in the Tax Equalization Fund; and decided also to continue to maintain as separate the account established for UNFICYP for the period prior to 16 June 1993 (resolution 56/502).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Containing the budget for UNFICYP for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004;

  (ii) Containing the financial performance report of UNFICYP for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002;

(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 149)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Financial performance report of UNFICYP for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 (A/56/782)

Budget for UNFICYP for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 (A/56/838)

Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/56/887 and Add.4)

Summary records	A/C.5/56/SR.54, 55 and 60
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/56/982
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.105
Resolution	56/502

145. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia[22]

The Security Council, by its resolution 858 (1993) of 24 August 1993, decided to set up the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) for a period of six months. The mandate of UNOMIG was extended by subsequent Council resolutions, the latest of which was resolution 1393 (2002) of 31 January 2002, by which the mandate was extended until 31 July 2002.

At its resumed fifty-sixth session, in June 2002, the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account for UNOMIG the amount of $33,143,700 for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003, inclusive of $31,705,800 for the maintenance of the Observer Mission, $1,284,100 for the support account for peacekeeping operations and $153,800 for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy; decided also to apportion among Member States the amount of $33,143,700 at a monthly rate of $2,761,975; decided further that there should be set off against the apportionment among Member States, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of $1,966,700 approved for UNOMIG for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 at a monthly rate of $163,891, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of $1,778,100, the prorated share of $174,900 of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of $13,700 of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base; decided that for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to UNOMIG, there should be set off against the apportionment, their respective share of the unencumbered balance of $4,047,197 and their respective share of other income of $1,719,000 in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2001; decided also that for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to UNOMIG, their respective share of the unencumbered balance of $4,047,197 and other income of $1,719,000 in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2001 should be set off against their outstanding obligations; and decided further that the decrease in the staff assessment income of $498 should

[22] This item remains also on the agenda of the fifty-sixth session (item 150) (see A/56/PV.105).

be set off against the credits from the unencumbered balance in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2001 (resolution 56/503).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Containing the budget for UNOMIG for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004;

(ii) Containing the financial performance report of UNOMIG for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002;

(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 150)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Financial performance report of UNOMIG for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 (A/56/721 and Corr.1)

Budget for UNOMIG for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 (A/56/815)

Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/56/887 and Add.1)

Summary records	A/C.5/56/SR.54, 55 and 60
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/56/976
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.105
Resolution	56/503

146. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Haiti[23]

The Security Council, by its resolution 867 (1993) of 23 September 1993, established the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) for an initial period of six months. The full deployment of personnel and extension of the mandate were authorized by subsequent resolutions. By its resolution 1048 (1996), the Council decided to extend the mandate of UNMIH for a final period of four months, until 30 June 1996, and requested the Secretary-General to initiate planning no later than 1 June 1996 for the complete withdrawal of the Mission.

At its resumed fifty-sixth session, in June 2002, the General Assembly decided to credit Member States the amount of $45,567,055, subject to the provisions of paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 56/292 on the strategic deployment stocks (resolution 56/504).

[23] This item remains also on the agenda of the fifty-sixth session (item 151) (see A/56/PV.105).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the updated financial position of UNMIH;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 151)

Report of the Secretary-General containing the final performance report of UNMIH (A/56/851)

Relevant section of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/56/887)

Summary records	A/C.5/56/SR.54, 55 and 60
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/56/987
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.105
Resolution	56/504

147. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia[24]

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General containing the final performance report of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (decision 53/478);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

148. Financing of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda[25]

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the final performance report and the final disposition of assets of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) (decision 53/477);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

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[24] This item, which has not yet been considered by the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, remains on the agenda of that session (item 152) (see decision 56/464 of 24 December 2001). Its inclusion in the draft agenda of the fifty-seventh session is subject to any action that the Assembly may take on it at its fifty-sixth session.

[25] This item, which has not yet been considered by the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, remains on the agenda of that session (item 153) (see decision 56/464 of 24 December 2001). Its inclusion in the draft agenda of the fifty-seventh session is subject to any action that the Assembly may take on it at its fifty-sixth session.

149. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina[26]

The Security Council, by its resolution 1035 (1995) of 21 December 1995, established, for a period of one year, a United Nations civilian police force to be known as the International Police Task Force (IPTF). The Mission is known as the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH). Its mandate has been extended by subsequent Council resolutions, the latest of which was resolution 1418 (2002) of 21 June 2002, by which the mandate was extended until 30 June 2002.

The Security Council authorized the deployment of United Nations military observers to monitor the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula in its resolution 779 (1992) of 6 October 1992. By its resolution 1387 (2002) of 15 January 2002, the Council authorized the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP) to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula until 15 July 2002. Although an independent mission, for administrative and budgetary purposes, UNMOP is treated as part of UNMIBH.

At its resumed fifty-sixth session, in June 2002, the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account for UNMIBH the amount of $82,106,000 for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003, inclusive of $78,543,900 for the maintenance and liquidation of the Mission, $3,181,000 for the support account for peacekeeping operations and $381,100 for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy; also decided to apportion among Member States the amount of $82,106,000 at a monthly rate of $6,842,167; further decided that there should be set off against the apportionment among Member States their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of $6,321,900 approved for the Mission for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 at a monthly rate of $526,825, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of $5,854,700 approved for UNMIBH, the prorated share of $433,200 of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of $34,000 of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base; decided that for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to UNMIBH, there should be set off against the apportionment, their respective share in the unencumbered balance of $12,488,667 and other income of $5,580,000 in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2001; also decided that for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, their respective share of the unencumbered balance of $12,488,667 and other income of $5,580,000 in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2001 should be set off against their outstanding obligations; and further decided that the increase in the staff assessment income of $888,834 should be set off against the credits from the unencumbered balance in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2001 (resolution 56/505).

[26] This item remains also on the agenda of the fifty-sixth session (item 154) (see A/56/PV.105).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Containing the financial performance report of UNMIBH for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002;

(ii) On the donation of assets;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 154)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Financial performance report of UNMIBH for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 (A/56/698)

Budget for UNMIBH for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 (A/56/773)

Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/56/887 and Add.2)

Summary records	A/C.5/56/SR.54, 55 and 60
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/56/979
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.105
Resolution	56/505

150. Financing of the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium and the Civilian Police Support Group[27]

The Security Council, by its resolution 1037 (1996) of 15 January 1996, decided to set up the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (UNTAES) for an initial period of 12 months. By its resolution 1145 (1997) of 19 December 1997, the Council noted the termination of UNTAES on 15 January 1998 and established, with effect from 16 January 1998, the Civilian Police Support Group for a single period of up to nine months. The mandate of the Civilian Police Support Group terminated on 15 October 1998.

At its resumed fifty-sixth session, in June 2002, the General Assembly decided that $35,805,865 should be credited to Member States (resolution 56/506).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General containing the updated financial position of UNTAES and the Civilian Police Support Group;

[27] This item remains also on the agenda of the fifty-sixth session (item 155) (see A/56/PV.105).

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 155)

Report of the Secretary-General containing the final performance report of UNTAES and the Civilian Police Support Group (A/56/844)

Relevant section of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/56/887)

Summary records	A/C.5/56/SR.54, 55 and 60
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/56/991
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.105
Resolution	56/506

151. Financing of the United Nations Support Mission in Haiti, the United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti and the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti[28]

The Security Council, by its resolution 1063 (1996) of 28 June 1996, decided to set up the United Nations Support Mission in Haiti (UNSMIH). The mandate of UNSMIH terminated on 31 July 1997. By its resolution 1123 (1997) of 30 July 1997, the Council established the United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti (UNTMIH) for a single four-month period beginning on 1 August 1997. By its resolution 1141 (1997) of 28 November 1997, the Council established the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (MIPONUH). The mandate of MIPONUH terminated on 15 March 2000 in accordance with Council resolution 1277 (1999) of 30 November 1999.

At its resumed fifty-sixth session, in June 2002, the General Assembly decided to suspend for the immediate future the provisions of regulations 4.3, 4.4 and 5.2 (*d*) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations in respect of the surplus of $4,000,200; and also decided to defer consideration of the treatment of the decrease in staff assessment income of $21,300 in respect of the surplus of $4,000,200 (resolution 56/507)

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the updated financial position of UNSMIH/UNTMIH/MIPONUH;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

[28] This item remains also on the agenda of the fifty-sixth session (item 156) (see A/56/PV.105).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 156)

Report of the Secretary-General containing the final performance report of UNSMIH, UNTMIH and MIPONUH (A/56/841)

Relevant section of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/56/887)

Summary records	A/C.5/56/SR.54, 55 and 60
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/56/986
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.105
Resolution	56/507

152. Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic[29]

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Final performance report of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA) (resolution 55/270);

(ii) Disposition of the assets of MINURCA (resolution 55/270);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

153. Financing of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo[30]

By its resolution 1279 (1999) of 30 November 1999, the Security Council decided that the personnel authorized under its resolutions 1258 (1999) and 1273 (1999), including a multidisciplinary staff of personnel, should constitute the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) until 1 March 2000. Subsequently, by its resolution 1291 (2000) of 24 February 2000, the Council authorized the expansion of MONUC and decided that its mandate should be to monitor the implementation of the ceasefire agreement and investigate violations of the ceasefire; to establish and maintain continuous liaison with the field headquarters of the military forces of all the parties; to develop an action plan for the overall implementation of the ceasefire agreement by all concerned; to work with the parties to obtain the release of all prisoners of war, military captives and remains; to supervise and verify the disengagement and redeployment of the forces of the parties; to monitor, within its capabilities and areas of deployment,

[29] This item, which has not yet been considered by the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, remains on the agenda of that session (item 157) (see decision 56/464 of 24 December 2001). Its inclusion in the draft agenda of the fifty-seventh session is subject to any action that the Assembly may take on it at its fifty-sixth session.

[30] This item remains also on the agenda of the fifty-sixth session (item 158) (see A/56/PV.105).

compliance with the provisions of the ceasefire agreement on the supply of ammunition, weaponry and other war-related materiel to the field; to facilitate humanitarian assistance and human rights monitoring; to cooperate closely with the facilitator of the Inter-Congolese Dialogue; and to deploy mine action experts to assess the scope of the mine and unexploded ordnance problems. The mandate of MONUC was extended by the Council in subsequent resolutions, the latest of which was resolution 1417 (2002) of 14 June 2002, by which the mandate was extended until 30 June 2003.

At its resumed fifty-sixth session, in June 2002, the General Assembly approved, on an exceptional basis, the special arrangements for MONUC with regard to the application of article IV of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations; decided to appropriate to the Special Account for MONUC the amount of $41 million, as previously authorized and apportioned under its resolution 55/275; decided also to appropriate the amount of $608,325,264 for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003, inclusive of $581,933,464 for the maintenance of MONUC, $23,568,200 for the support account for peacekeeping operations and $2,823,600 for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy; decided further to apportion among Member States the amount of $608,325,264 at a monthly rate of $50,693,772; decided that there should be set off against the apportionment among Member States, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of $13,105,200 approved for the Mission for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 at a monthly rate of $1,092,100, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of $9,644,200 approved for MONUC, the prorated share of $3,209,400 of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of $251,600 of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base; decided also that, for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to MONUC, there should be set off against the apportionment, their respective share of the unencumbered balance of $26,647,600 and other income of $4,136,000 in respect of the period ended 30 June 2001; and decided further that for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to MONUC, their respective share of the unencumbered balance of $26,647,600 and other income of $4,136,000 in respect of the period ended 30 June 2001 should be set off against their outstanding obligations (resolution 56/252 C).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Containing the budget for MONUC for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004;

  (ii) Containing the financial performance report of MONUC for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002;

  (iii) On the status of the airfield services contract for MONUC (resolution 56/252 C);

(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 158)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Budget for MONUC for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002 (A/56/660)

Financial performance report of MONUC for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 (A/56/825 and Corr.1)

Budget for MONUC for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 (A/56/897)

Progress report on the status of the airfield services contract for MONUC (A/56/938)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the audit of a contract for the provision of airfield services in MONUC (A/56/906)

Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/56/688, A/56/845 and A/56/887 and Add.11)

Summary records	A/C.5/56/SR.35, 36, 47, 48, 53, 58 and 60
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/56/713 and Add.1 and 2
Plenary meetings	A/56/PV.92, 97 and 105
Resolutions	56/252 A to C

167. Observer status for the Asian Development Bank in the General Assembly

By a letter dated 1 May 2002 (A/57/141), the Permanent Representative of China requested the inclusion of the above item in the provisional agenda of the fifty-seventh session.

168. Observer status for the International Centre for Migration Policy Development in the General Assembly

By a letter dated 14 June 2002 (A/57/142), the Permanent Representative of Austria requested the inclusion of the above item in the provisional agenda of the fifty-seventh session.